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Three Months, \$300. One Month, \$100.

ADVERTISING

Rates to be known on application to the office

JOB WORK.

Estimates for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal

to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the time of sending them, that they will be properly attended to. We cannot make ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No names are allowed after any employee of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be headed in not later than Thursday.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEPHENS,

Manager of the GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

BENJAMIN H. BATON, of Weld county.

FOR Lieutenant Governor.

PETER W. BRENN, of Lake.

FOR Secretary of State.

MELVIN EDWARDS, of Bagley.

FOR Treasurer of State.

GEORGE R. SWALLOW, of Las Animas.

FOR Attorney General.

THEODORE H. THOMAS, of Gunnison.

FOR Auditor of State.

A. H. SPEDDING, of Clear Creek.

FOR Superintendent of Instruction.

PROF. L. S. CORNELL, of Pueblo.

FOR Regents of the University.

R. W. WOODBURY, of Arapahoe, long term.

CLINTON M. TYLER, of Boulder, long term.

PROF. J. C. SHATTUCK, of Weld, short term.

FOR Congress.

G. G. SYMES, of Arapahoe.

FOR Presidential Electors.

F. F. OSBURN, of Clear Creek.

BENJAMIN F. CROWELL, of El Paso.

FRANK C. GOUDY, of Ouray.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

C. W. KITTREDGE, of Larimer.

JOHN CURR,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

RUSSELL GATES.

REPUBLICAN PRECINCT TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE PEACE.

LINDSAY SHERMAN.

FOR CONSTABLE.

LEVY WELTY.

The Carr-Kittredge ticket is the only legislative ticket that is being equally supported.

We are constrained to repeat again, after reading the GAZETTE that "it is wrong to be a democrat."

The democracy is finding that Symes is managing the democratic party more than he is the english language.

He sometimes avails the english regulars to stand ready by the side. This is good advice to the men who are tracing Burns and Larmer so vigorously.

The民主黨 is doing so much service for the republican cause. It is sufficient answer to the charges that Arapahoe is not running over with turpentine.

On y about twenty votes are registered at Greeley. There seems to be the danger of the outrageous frames of two years ago, when about 175 votes were cast.

The News from Ohio shows that Johnson ran before his ticket. The average republican majorities on the rest of the state exceed 50% between 16,000 and 17,000.

The Ohio election gave a great impetus to the republican campaign. It is no less a service for the republican cause. It is an especially source of encouragement to the republican cause in New York who are fighting with renewed hope.

The News is attacking the republican candidate for the state treasurer in an entirely unjust and unmerciful manner. Colone Swallow is one of the cleanest men among all the candidates for office this fall. He is honorable and a man who discharge the trust of state treasurer with great benefit to the state.

Colone and Larmer are not men, and the majority of voters in the two county are not men either.

This is probably a fact, and we are going to prove it. A statement is so publicly made. Certain men have been asked to vote for these men and they will now understand what such a vote will mean. The statement has already made to us for Carr and Larmer, as there has been misrepresentation on this question.

Now according to the GAZETTE, it is wrong for democrats to vote at a republican primary, provided they vote for the republican.

It is wrong to do it, and we wish the Repub. would recognize this fact. We have repeatedly stated that only men who were republicans of character would be republicans.

nominated through the primaries have the right to vote at republican primaries. The republican knows this.

A repub. can congress is the only body that has shown capacity to legislate w/ for the country. The democrats are a majority of the lower house of congress from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1863, and also from April 1, 1863, to care. During this time no wise measure on tariff, revenue or finance passed the house. On the other hand many laws and measures have passed the democratic house which would have been very injurious to the country had they become laws. Those are my facts.

One of our contemporaries again repeats his charge that the repub. men voted democrats and non-residents at the primaries. It is true, way con't our contemporaries prove it? Their party has had me enough. They have the people, the doctors and everything to make it possible. We fancy that they may not wish to do so. There are secrets about the primaries of two years ago that may come out, which will not do us any good. There were more votes at the republican primaries than republican votes at the election.

Some questions are being asked. We want the repub. to answer these:

Is not Mr. McIntyre, the chairman of the primaries committee, interest himself in getting a man to secure his intentions on the morning of the primary?

Did he not know that this did not give him the right to vote at the primaries?

Did he not know that this man voted in the ward where he was a prominent worker?

As chairman of this committee, he was seeking to throw out a illegitimate vote, oug it be in honesty to have thrown out this?

For example: "The Carr-Kittredge ticket is the only legislative ticket that is being equally supported." The editor knew that a proposition had been made by the joint managers to fuse with the democrats, treacherously sacrificing Mr. Kittredge for the sake of getting democratic support for Mr. Carr.

Our answer will be quotations from the GAZETTE. The morning after the nomination we stated editorally the following:

We should have referred to see Mr. Edwards at the head of the republican ticket because he represents tendencies that the republican party should be more fully manifested with. Mr. Blaine in the present campaign was not nominated in answer to any demand for cleaner or purer politics. Nor was he representative of anything impure or unclean. He was nominated because a popular leader who was aggressive and brilliant. Our candidate should have been nominated for something more than this. But we shall support Blaine, trusting his abilities will be used for the good of his country.

The editor of this paper knows that no such proposal to fuse with the democrats has been made. The managers of the majority ticket have persisted, y're to use to train Carr-Kittredge or Gates. We fully trust we have secured a man that Mr. Campion or his friends have agreed to train both Blaine and Gates or Mr. Campion.

And still we wait with bated breath for some one to tell us why three men, constituting a precinct committee, are more dangerous to our free institutions than three or four men constituting a board of judges appointed by such precinct committee. A prize crinoline will be given to any one furnishing a satisfactory answer. — *Editor.*

This is an easy one. The three judges know the details of the election because present, and they pass on the right of voters to vote. The precinct committee, on the other hand, know nothing about the election and cannot interfere in the right of the election. Besides, it gives them extraordinary power, because they do not act in the place of three men for one ward, but for twelve men who are judges in four wards. On the same principle the county committee might revise all the results in the county and make up a list of electors as it chooses. It is because these three men can practically control the county convention by its action regarding the election. But it is dangerous. It never was intended that such power should be given.

In still another place we publishing the republican candidate in the republican states, stowing him a bad name so supported by states giving larger numbers than it saves supporting a. The other candidates. We acted this comment:

The above shows clearly that he is the choice of the republican party. Its delegates were elected fairly and openly without resorting to the tricks by which Grant managers carried New York and Pennsylvania in 1860. His nomination is the most spontaneous nomination the party has ever made except in the case of Grant in 1860. It can be said, therefore, that it is not to be trusted. In the presidency, the republicans should not be trusted with power, for Baine is the most typical representative of the mass of republicans.

2. Why did you do for many weeks the racing of Blaine and Logan at the head of your constituents and carrying a name of fame and every the members of the republican national committee from Colorado and New Mexico to be given to men who can best charge the party that are attached to them. There should be an equal chance to rich and poor in the gratification of honorable ambition, but in our large cities the ev. has been that irresponsible men have sought and obtained office. This has made the case for the entrance into public life of men like Baine. While it is still uncertain whether he can carry New York, he will be popular in the earlier elections. Maine votes in September; Ohio will undoubtedly be republican in October, as Baine is very popular there. It makes West Virginia, another October state, doubtful, Indiana, another October state, doubtful, and the delegation to Chicago for him. It will be seen, therefore, that he is a very strong candidate in the states that have early elections.

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4. Did you not, in a state convention in May, at Denver, call in your power to prevent the election of your fellow countryman, Mr. Crowe, as a candidate for mayor and Baine for competitor. Do you young and very wealthy. They will see, the responsibility of their positions. Of course they will be given to men who can best charge the party that are attached to them. There should be an equal chance to rich and poor in the gratification of honorable ambition, but in our large cities the ev. has been that irresponsible men have sought and obtained office. This has made the case for the entrance into public life of men like Baine. While it is still uncertain whether he can carry New York, he will be popular in the earlier elections. Maine votes in September; Ohio will undoubtedly be republican in October, as Baine is very popular there. It makes West Virginia, another October state, doubtful, Indiana, another October state, doubtful, and the delegation to Chicago for him. It will be seen, therefore, that he is a very strong candidate in the states that have early elections.

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pay for the stock on his day he would be compelled to a citizen who was payable in two days. Mr. Holmes said his check for \$3,000. The first dividend was paid on Oct. 10. Mr. Holmes saw ex-Senator Greeley and Mr. Moffat separately afterwards, and in July of the same year he purchased 150 more shares of stock, for which he paid \$8,750.

Mr. Holmes then told Mr. Moffat that he might want to buy some more stock, and the latter consented to give him the right to purchase 250 or 300 shares and pay for them in November. This was done. A together Mr. Holmes purchased 650 shares of the stock and paid \$3,388.25. A statement had been presented to him to the effect that there were 10,000 shares of stock at a value of about \$30,000.00. Mr. Holmes would give a dividend of \$8,000.00 per month on the stock for three years, and he agreed that the statement which had been made to him was a most worthless. These facts were stated to Judge Lawrence, the defendant in the case, and he did not believe them to be true. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Lawrence were no more than acquaintances, and the stock was a most worthless.

We have never seen Mr. Crowe in these columns and we cannot cease what we never began. As to his friends, I believe that we are who are. We shall continue to do our best to expose Mr. Greeley and the men who wrote the country convention.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Born of the German Party
Walter of India, D. S.

Grand Encounters in Honor of
the Republican Leader.

German-Americans Assure Hon. H.
United Support.

Bearing of the Southern Question or
the Crayfish.

A Picture of the Effects of Democratic
Victory.

Great Jewels in Town. Listed to the
Sojourner.

Redskins Take Off to Chicago
Work-amer.

Race's Tax.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—Mr. Blaine left at Wayne at a quarter to ten this morning for Indianapolis and intervening points. In the party accompanying him were Senator Garrison, Hon. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio; and Hon. John C. Newell. At Wabash Mr. Blaine left the train and was driven to a platform from which he made a brief speech. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 21.—At Peru, to transport Kosonome. In Indianapolis there were very large crowds, probably averaging 10,000 each, and Mr. Blaine was everywhere received with most enthusiastic demonstrations. At each place he spoke briefly on the great importance to Indiana and the other states that are developing manufactures of maintaining the protective tariff.

It was 4 when the train arrived in Indianapolis. The demonstration here if not the greatest that has been made in Mr. Blaine's western tour has certainly not been exceeded by any other, either in magnitude or enthusiasm.

Mr. Blaine entered a carriage in company with Senator Garrison, Hon. Wm. McKinley, Mr. Bryan, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and was driven in a procession escorted by a large body of clowns. He rode through Washington street, the principal street of Indianapolis,

entirely across the city to Market square. Along the entire route many, but few, were strewed flowers in his path. He spoke briefly on the tariff, and was followed by Mr. McKinley.

EVANSTON, Ill., October 22.—The route today was through a less densely populated portion of the state, and crowds generally were not so large as yesterday, but were still very large and as eager as possible. It was 7 a.m. when he arrived at Evansville. The region here was the one at Indianapolis is over again, perhaps not quite so large. Mr. Blaine was driven across the city accompanied and followed by great crowds of the multitude. When he reached the stand, he was introduced by Mr. A. J. Kunkel, and, when order was restored, he made a speech in which, after urging the importance to Indiana and the whole country of continuing the protective policy, he said:

"A very respectable member of the Society of Friends spoke to me in Indianapolis yesterday in warm commendation of the proposition for a peace congress of American nations as originating under the rule of President Garfield. Such a movement as that I consider myself to be the basis of a sound and wise foreign policy. We seek no intervention in the affairs of European governments, but we do seek expansion of trade with our American neighbors, and, as the pre-requisite thereto, we seek friendly and peaceful relations with the countries of North and South America.

"Friends! We stand on the eve of an important national election, an election in whose decision Indiana will have a potential voice. 'We'll settle it.' She is looked to by opponents as she has been for four years as an ally of the 'so-called' southern federated States of the north.

Since the election in West Virginia the democratic party count upon a solid vote in the south, and may be permitted to express the opinion that no more impartial thing can be done than for both men to urge a compromise solution based upon the memories of the rebellion. Great cheering. It has been the aim and desire of the republican party to develop the material interest of the south and make no separate and independent front that we have ever been to. It is, but our opponents meet us in an entirely different spirit, with a different course of action, instead of the memories of the men they inverse the principles of the rebellion in their aid, and ask that New York and Indiana and John D. S. and the whole nation turn the national government over to the south. 'Never! never!' I do not believe it can be done."

"No, no, never!" it can't be done, and we do not under this present leadership any more than it could have done the same thing under the leadership of Oliver P. Morton, the badge of whose memorial club is prominent on the wall of his home on his estate. To say nothing of its significance in other aspects, the triumph of the northern element in the democratic party clearly means the triumph of 'free trade.'

The speaker then discussed the tariff and closing said:

"You are remeant; you have a free port; but in the south we have a million friends who have not agreed to it. The south has 37 electors based on the vote of the colored men, yet the colored men of the south, although a million in number, can't choose a single presidential elector. As the result of that the political power of the whites in the south is enormous and increases beyond that of a white man in Indiana or in Maine. For the time being we will not argue the question of negro suffrage, but I submit as a fair proposition to every man in the land that if the south is to have 37 presidential electors by reason of the negro vote, then the negro himself ought to be allowed to cast his 37th vote. Cheers! The issue is in your hands, and Indiana, as I said, when I began, will have a positive voice in the election, and, from the demonstration we have witness since we crossed the border of the state, am sure Indiana will be relied upon to maintain a protective tariff and sustain, as the assurance therefore, the republican party. (Great and prolonged cheering.)

From the park Mr. Blaine was driven to the house of Hon. Wm. A. Hartman, whose guests will be during his stay in Evansville. About 9 p.m. he went out to review a torchlight procession. To-morrow he will go to Lafayette and stop at intermediate points.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., October 23.—Mr. Blaine left Evansville this morning for Lafayette. At Terre Haute there was a great demonstration. As the train came into the city steam whistles in the factories and on the engines sounded a welcome. When he reached the depot the crowd received Mr. Blaine with cheers. He was escorted by the reception committee headed by the mayor to a carriage and driven in a procession through the crowded city for about an hour. Upon returning to the depot he made a short speech in which he drew a distinction between the new south and the old south. The new is seeking industrial development of that section and, according to fact, is people away from the prejudices of the east. The old was prejudiced in other respects to the northern interests, led by the "Lost Cause," narrow of vision, incapable of taking in the sweep and the magnitude of our great future. This is the old south constituency. He said the main element of strength in the democratic party was now striving and hoping with the aid of Indiana and New York to get control of the national government, and it was for the people of these states to say whether they were prepared to lead over the government to them.

From the park Mr. Blaine was driven to the residence of Senator Garrison. After dinner a delegation of German-American citizens called on him and presented the following address:

"The German-American republican organization of Indianapolis has delegated the undersigned to express to you their confidence and esteem. The country of your public life

with the rise and progress of our country and our party, the eminent services you have rendered to both, are matters of history and make our duty pleasant as it is honorable. Your election will honor our country and our party. Looking over the history of the republican party, we see that the two great parties are political and two souls, which we may term respectively the new south and the old south. The new soul is now soul represented in the various sections of the union; the old soul is the old soul represented in the confederacy. The old soul includes many men who served in the confederate armies, and who affiliate with the republican party and seek to do the people away from the principles of the past, a compromise on the most future wise and magnanimous action may bring to the south a common with the north. The struggle of the republicans, cause the same organization, improvement, the progress of the south as confirmed to the assurance that far from being hostile to me personally, my German friends were as I had a right to expect and as you so often say are friends and party to me. I thank you again, gentlemen, for the cordial expression of your address, and propose to take each one by the hand in token of friends and esteem.

Later a large delegation of clowns gathered in number, headed by Mr. Blaine. To-morrow Mr. Blaine will go to Evansville and stop at several places by the way.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—An hour before the time when Mr. Blaine was to leave Indianapolis this morning, 2,000 people gathered around the rear of the train, who kept calling for him to come out, and in order to engage him until Mr. Blaine arrived, special speeches were made by Hon. Douglass, Governor Cummins, Governor Porter and Wm. C. Good and Kentucky. When Mr. Blaine appeared on the rear platform some one in the crowd shouted, "Hats off!" Instantly every boy was removed, and then there was a great and prolonged outburst of cheering, during which Mr. Blaine stood bowing to them, to the end of his name to command silence, and when he got a chance to speak said:

"I am very glad to have an opportunity this morning, as I am about to depart from your city, to express to so many of the people of Indiana in the great agitation—yes, to the great thankfulness, of one of the high points given me here yesterday. Cheers! This is one of the events of my life, and we enter into my remembrance as long as life lasts. Great cheers."

At Wabash Mr. Blaine was conducted to the stand through an avenue guarded on each side by its girls dressed in white, who strewed flowers in his path. He spoke briefly on the tariff, and was followed by Mr. McKinley.

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From the park Mr. Blaine was driven to the residence of Senator Garrison. After dinner a delegation of German-American citizens called on him and presented the following address:

"The German-American republican organization of Indianapolis has delegated the undersigned to express to you their confidence and esteem. The country of your public life

is a canvas by the south side, and so neglect, notice, will be over to one of the most powerful and dangerous factors in the nation's cause. To understand that question is to understand our country and our party. Looking over the history of the republican party, we see that the two great parties are political and two souls, which we may term respectively the new south and the old south. The new soul is now soul represented in the various sections of the union; the old soul is the old soul represented in the confederacy. The old soul includes many men who served in the confederate armies, and who affiliate with the republican party and seek to do the people away from the principles of the past, a compromise on the most future wise and magnanimous action may bring to the south a common with the north. The struggle of the republicans, cause the same organization, improvement, the progress of the south as confirmed to the assurance that far from being hostile to me personally, my German friends were as I had a right to expect and as you so often say are friends and party to me. I thank you again, gentlemen, for the cordial expression of your address, and propose to take each one by the hand in token of friends and esteem.

Later a large delegation of clowns gathered in number, headed by Mr. Blaine. To-morrow Mr. Blaine will go to Evansville and stop at several places by the way.

WASHINGTON, October 22.—An hour before the time when Mr. Blaine was to leave Indianapolis this morning, 2,000 people gathered around the rear of the train, who kept calling for him to come out, and in order to engage him until Mr. Blaine arrived, special speeches were made by Hon. Douglass, Governor Cummins, Governor Porter and Wm. C. Good and Kentucky. When Mr. Blaine appeared on the rear platform some one in the crowd shouted, "Hats off!" Instantly every boy was removed, and then there was a great and prolonged outburst of cheering, during which Mr. Blaine stood bowing to them, to the end of his name to command silence, and when he got a chance to speak said:

"I am very glad to have an opportunity this morning, as I am about to depart from your city, to express to so many of the people of Indiana in the great agitation—yes, to the great thankfulness, of one of the high points given me here yesterday. Cheers! This is one of the events of my life, and we enter into my remembrance as long as life lasts. Great cheers."

At Wabash Mr. Blaine was conducted to the stand through an avenue guarded on each side by its girls dressed in white, who strewed flowers in his path. He spoke briefly on the tariff, and was followed by Mr. McKinley.

EVANSTON, Ill., October 22.—The route today was through a less densely populated portion of the state, and crowds generally were not so large as yesterday, but were still very large and as eager as possible. It was 7 a.m. when he arrived at Evansville. The region here was the one at Indianapolis is over again, perhaps not quite so large. Mr. Blaine was driven across the city accompanied and followed by great crowds of the multitude. When he reached the stand, he was introduced by Mr. A. J. Kunkel, and, when order was restored, he made a speech in which he drew a distinction between the new south and the old south. The new is seeking industrial development of that section and, according to fact, is people away from the prejudices of the east. The old was prejudiced in other respects to the northern interests, led by the "Lost Cause," narrow of vision, incapable of taking in the sweep and the magnitude of our great future. This is the old south constituency. He said the main element of strength in the democratic party was now striving and hoping with the aid of Indiana and New York to get control of the national government, and it was for the people of these states to say whether they were prepared to lead over the government to them.

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